

HUSTLER'S AGRICULTURAL PAGE

(Henderson County Farmers are urged to contribute to the columns of this page which are devoted to the upbuilding of the county's agricultural interests. All letters must be signed, but the signature of the authors can be withheld from publication if requested. It is hoped that members of the Woman's Betterment Associations and Girls Canning Clubs will take advantage of this page in contributing articles, relating to the activities of their respective associations throughout the county.

A CALL TO THE FARMERS OF HENDERSON COUNTY

We Farmers Need:

BETTER ROADS,
BETTER MARKETS,
BETTER PRICES,
BETTER STOCK,
BETTER FARMS,

and all can be brought about by the farmers of Henderson county, if they will get together.

This call is issued to a meeting to be held at the court house in Hendersonville, on Tuesday, January 2nd at 11 a. m.

Every man or woman who owns or cultivates a farm—no matter how small or large—should attend this meeting to perfect a permanent organization. Addresses, setting forth the aims, objects and needs of the farmers of this county will be made by Mr. Millsaps, Western District Agent for the farm demonstration department of this state and others. Mr. Millsaps will also tell us about the new farm loan plan, originated by the United States government.

Let every farmer of this county be present to learn what he may do to improve his own financial condition as well as that of his neighbor.

Bring your neighbors. Tell them about this meeting. Get them in.

The railroad people are with us—the merchants of Hendersonville are with us—the State of North Carolina is with us—the United States government is with us. Let's get together and start the new year right.

Remember the date—Tuesday, January 2, at 11 a. m.

Every farmer and business man come.

Signed.

J. W. MORGAN, Horse Shoe.
S. R. GOODSPEED, Etowah.
GEO. MASSEY, R. F. D. 6.
DR. C. FEW, Hendersonville.
J. T. WAGNER, Route 1.
R. K. STEPP, City.
R. M. RECTOR, Route 1.
W. S. SHITLE, City.
J. J. JUSTICE, Route 1.
S. B. F. LANNING, Fruitland.
H. K. PACE, Dana.
HARRY M. ROBERTS,
J. W. GARREN, Fruitland.
T. B. ALLEN, Mills River.

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Phone 351
Office over Duff's
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DR. H. L. KEITH

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Nickel.)

DENTIST.

Office: Over Hunters Pharmacy.

W. Marshall Bridges

LAWYER,

Holmes Building.

Hendersonville, N. C.

DR. E. A. McMILLAN

(Successor to Dr. W. T. Wallace.)

DENTIST

Office: Burckmyer Building, 4th Ave.

Phone 442.

Hendersonville, N. C.

DR. EHRLINGHAUS

Dentist.

PHONE 57-J.

Office over J. O. Williams.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

YOU DON'T NEED TO LOSE YOUR HOGS FROM CHOLERA.

(By Prof. P. G. Holden.)

Cholera germs are carried just the same as smallpox, diphtheria, scarlett fever, or any other contagious disease germs. People, animals and birds, anything that walks on the ground and comes from a farm where the hogs have cholera, may bring cholera to your herd.

Precautions—If cholera is in your neighborhood, use the same precautions to keep from getting it on your farm as you would use if there were an epidemic of smallpox or scarlett fever.

If your neighbor's hogs have cholera, don't go to look at them. Don't let your neighbor come on your place. He may carry cholera germs on his shoes. Keep the hog buyer and all visitors from the hog lot.

If some of your hogs are sick, and you suspect that they have cholera, get busy. Cholera causes fever, generally accompanied either by constipation of the bowels or by diarrhea. The hogs are "off feed," the odor of the urine is offensive, there is generally a discharge from the eyes, and, when they stand, there is a disposition to get their feet together, thus humping the back.

But a hog may have cholera several days before any of these symptoms is pronounced; then, too, these symptoms, or most of them, may accompany a bad case of worms, or inflammation of the lungs, or some other disease.

Don't Lose Any Time.

Determine at once whether or not a sick hog has the cholera. Get a veterinarian, kill the hog, and examine the intestines, kidneys, glands, and other organs.

If it is cholera act quickly. Send at once for the vaccine. Do not take time to write to it. Have your veterinarian or your banker wire to your State Agricultural College.

Do not attempt to vaccinate the hogs yourself.

Keep the vaccine cool, and use it just as soon as possible after it comes. The vaccine loses its effectiveness rapidly if allowed to stand where it is warm.

Do not vaccinate until your first hog is taken with cholera, or until cholera is so close to you that you are certain your hogs will get it.

The Serum Treatment.

Ordinarily, you should vaccinate with serum only.

Serum contains no live cholera germs, but has in it certain elements that combat cholera germs.

The serum treatment is effective four to six weeks. At the end of this time your hogs must be vaccinated again, if there is still danger of their being exposed to cholera.

Vaccinating with serum only is called the "Serum Treatment" or "Single Treatment." In practically all cases, this is the only method that should be used.

Simultaneous or Double Treatment.

In rare cases, it may seem advisable to vaccinate with virus at the same time you vaccinate with serum.

Virus is taken from the blood of a hog while he is sick with cholera; therefore it is full of live cholera germs.

The object of using virus is to give the hogs cholera. The serum given at the same time fights and checks the cholera germs which the virus contains.

When they recover, they are immune from cholera; that is, they will not have cholera again, no matter how many times they may be exposed to it.

Remember, that when you use virus you are bringing hog cholera germs on your place. Don't use it under any circumstances, unless cholera is already on your farm.

Even this should not be done unless cholera is elsewhere in the vicinity. Be fair to your neighbors. If you use virus on your farm, you are bringing cholera into your neighborhood. It may get to your neighbor's hogs. You have no right to make them run this risk.

Many of the best authorities think virus should never be used, and some states and some countries absolutely prohibit the use of it.

Burn All Hogs That Die of Cholera. Burn all hogs that die of cholera and do it at once.

To burn a hog, dig a trench, put the fuel in the bottom of it and place the hog on poles across the top.

After cholera has been in your herd, dip all of the hogs and thoroughly disinfect the premises.

For disinfecting, a whitewash of lime and carbolic acid, or any of the commercial disinfectant spraying mixtures, can be used.

If cholera is on your farm, post a sign, "Hog Cholera here." This is only fair to your neighbors.

Use all precautions to keep cholera from your hogs.

If cholera gets in your herd, save your hogs by vaccinating them at once. Don't sit down and wait.

If you want to be gloomy, there's gloom enough to keep you gloom. If you want to be glad, there's gladness enough to keep you glad.—Ex.

Unless there is some good and sufficient reason, you must not bear even true witness against your neighbor.—William R. Richards.

MAKE MORE MONEY FROM YOUR FARM POULTRY.

Practically all farmers raise poultry. No other class of live stock is so widely distributed.

We "take care of" our horses, our cows, and our pigs, but we "keep" chickens.

It isn't much trouble to keep chickens. They can roost most any place—on the fence, in the barn or pig pen, or even in the trees. They can live on most anything—bugs, worms, waste grain, or table scraps—and if they chance to wander into the garden where the eating is good, they are "shooed" or stoned out. They can drink water or eat snow.

The average farmer considers poultry raising a "side issue"—a job for women and children—a sort of necessary nuisance in order to provide fresh eggs and toothsome roast or fry.

Yet this "necessary nuisance," this "side-issue" branch of farming, nets an annual return in the United States of more than half a billion dollars—enough to build two Panama canals every year.

Farm Hens Big Producers.

Only a very small portion of this vast sum is produced by the commercial poultrymen of the country. Ninety per cent of it is earned by the little, often neglected, flocks ranging at liberty on the farms of the country.

Farm poultry is profitable because the investment is small, the cost of labor low, feed is cheap, the chickens utilize the waste products of the farm, and they destroy weeds and insects.

Increase your profit by producing more eggs. The average farm hen produces sixty eggs; she should produce one hundred and twenty. Profit depends on surplus production.

Good housing and proper feeding will increase your profit.

A hen will not lay eggs unless she is comfortable and has a variety of food with plenty of water, grit and oyster shell.

Handle and market your eggs better. Market the kind of eggs you would want to buy if you were a consumer. Produce infertile eggs, keep the nests clean, gather the eggs daily, keep them in a cool, dry place, and market them twice a week.

Improve your flock. Cull out the poor stuff; begin now to build a better flock and ultimately keep one breed only.

A hen house is not always a hen home. The former may be cold, dark, and damp; the latter is always light, clean, cherry, and comfortable.

Make Hens Comfortable.

The poultry house should be convenient. It should be close to the other buildings, and easy to clean. A low house is hard to work in, a high house is hard to keep warm. Have plenty of light in the house—sunlight is a good germ destroyer. Leave all or a part of the south side open to keep the house dry and well ventilated. Allow no drafts. Keep the house clean and free from vermin.

A wood house does not necessarily need to be an expensive house. A cheap house, built along the right lines and kept clean, will serve just as well as an expensive house.

If you want winter eggs duplicate spring conditions. Variety is important in the water ration. Eggs cannot be produced unless the feed contains the material from which eggs are made. An egg is about ten per cent fat, fifteen per cent protein, seventy-four per cent water, and one per cent ash, chiefly lime.

Grain, especially corn, furnishes the carbon and starch—the heat and fat making foods; mill feeds, with milk or beef scrap, furnish the protein. Some green food is necessary in winter to furnish succulence and bulk.

Give the hens all the water they will drink; warm it, if possible. Furnish grit to grind the food, oyster shell for making the egg shell, and charcoal as an aid to digestion.—Professor P. G. Holden.

SOME THINGS TO CONSIDER.

Farmers Should Guard Against Paying Time Prices Next Year.

Right now, we wish to make four definite suggestions looking to wise investments of this year's funds. They are:

1. Put Your Money in a Bank—So long as it is in your pocket or in the house the temptation to spend it is much greater. Besides it is more businesslike to pay all bills by check, and the returned check serves as a receipt. Your neighborhood ought to have a credit union, and you should start one if possible, but if you can't, then put your money in a bank.

2. Guard Against "Time Prices" Next Year.—An investigation made by the Progressive Farmer in 115 showed that time prices average over 23 1-2 per cent in excess of cash prices. Assuming that the average period between purchase and payment is four months, this is equivalent to borrowing at 80 per cent per year—or ten times a fair rate of interest. This is the year of all years for the farmer to put something aside so that he will not be a time-prices slave next year. Unless you can borrow money otherwise at about legal rate and so pay cash for what you buy—unless you can and will do this, we say, be sure to put aside enough to save you from paying 70 per cent "time prices" next season.

3. Put Money-making Investments Ahead of Money-eating Investments.—Education and things to make the good wife's work easier should be con-

sidered (without thought of financial profit. But beyond these let's figure which purchases will merely eat money and which will make money. Let's buy the things that will make money for us—better tools, better seeds, better livestock, etc.—and then we will be in better fix next year to buy the things that are desirable but not money-making.

4. Have a Family Council on Purchases.—Figure out how much money you can spend this fall and winter, and then sit down with the good wife, by the fireside, and with the older children (it's a mighty good thing to make them feel that they are partners in the household) and there decide which things are most needed. Do this and then get catalogues and price lists of these articles and decide which brand or make suits you best. It may take a little time for this, but it will be time well spent. Ask advice also from your farmer friends and from town business men and from your county demonstration agent.—The Progressive Farmer.

QUITE EARLY, BUT TIMELY.

The Washington Post talks seriously about Mr. Bryan for 1920. A little early some may think, to be bringing out Presidential candidates for four years hence—over four years—but time these days has a way of slipping by swiftly. The Post sees that in Mr. Bryan's recent visit to Washington he scored a personal triumph—was applauded as loudly as the president; was a guest at a Wilson dinner; was the admired of all admirers in public gatherings and certainly left the impression that he is still a force and a leader.

The Post thinks that maybe yet Bryan will be President. It points out that in 1920 he will still be a young man—about sixty, ripe in experience and no longer a man with dreams.

Well, why not? They have tried in all the ways known to put him under the political tombstone—but he won't stay down. Wilson wanted to chloroform him once upon a time—Wilson used him as a rubber stamp until his dignity was offended and he quit the place of Secretary of State—but he kept on smiling, and when the light came on Bryan was in the field making fifteen speeches a day in twenty different states. He kept his record clear. He was for the party and he did great work.

This last election has shown for a fact that the northern states—New York in particular, long a big bluffer, cuts no real ice in a National campaign—that as New York goes so the other states do not go, and Bryan is coming South to make stronger his friendships and his following and to see him attempt to secure the nomination in 1920—to see it handed him and no questions asked would in any way surprise us. If any man in this wide wind-swept world has earned the Presidency it is William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, Texas, Florida and soon to be also of North Carolina.—Everything, Greensboro, N. C.

Come in and get a



Girls and women can join our Xmas Banking Club
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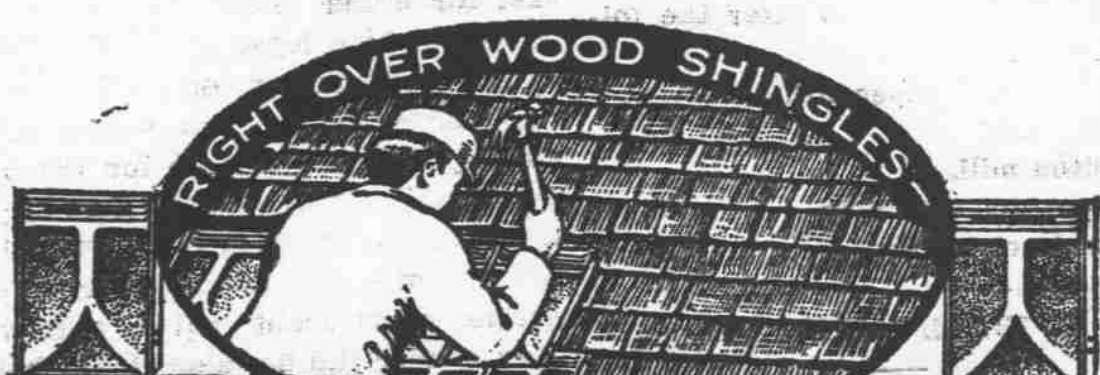
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